NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

EXECUTION OF A REPORTED UNION SPY.

REBEL CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

Wailings Over the Fall of New Orleans, &c.,

The Herath of yesterday announced that according to pebel advices the forts Jackson and St. Philip had been surrendered to the Union forces. In order that our read-ers may be enabled to connect the chain of events regarding the surrender of these fortifications, with their ecapture by the Union forces, we subjoin the following showing how the forts came into the possession of the

rebels:—

New Orleans, Jan. 11, 1861.

All the fortifications are now in possession of the Louisiana troops. The United States Arsenal at Baten Rouge, in command of Major Haskins and two companies, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by 600 State troops, and a parley was hold between Governor More and Major Haskins, which finally resulted in the airrender of the garrison at twelve o'click to-day. There was no opposition in taking the other forts.

Robot Misrepresentations—Oft-Threat-ened "Earmest Resolve."
[From the Richmond Whig, April 26.]
THE HUNS ARE COMING.
It is stated orally that the Vankee army at Fredericks-burg is composed in good part of Poles, Hungarians and Germans, organized into regiments, and commanded by efficers whose orders are given in the languages of Northern Europe.
Such is the fate of our credulous and magnanimous

effects tehose orders are given in the languages of Northern Europe.

Such is the fate of our credulous and magnanimous mother. She sustained a bankrupt government and then bestowed upon it an immense domain. This domain has been offered in free gift to any who well occupy it, and alliens have flocked like "doves to the windows." These aliens are now hired by the former conartners of Virginia to invade her soil, and one inducement held out to their enlistment is that her own lands shall be apportioned among these soidiers of fortune! Truly,—

"The hodge sparrow fed the cuckoo so long."

That it had its head hit off by its young."

These Huns, first attracted by the improvisent bounty of Virginia, a drow hired with the highest of her pulls, are, like their progeniors, arrayed in view of an Italy which they hunger to devour. They are held in leach by our base enemy, ready to be slipped with the first advantage.

Virginia thus outraged is told by her informers from

ivantage.

Virginia, thus outraged, is told by her infamous foce at take is a rebel! —a rebel ag inst whom? Is she a belt against the power she contributed to create? Can be dittens, whose ancestors! are wrought in her fields. rebel against the power she contributed to create? Can her citizens, whose ancestors it are wrongen in her fields and worshipped in her ch rebes for centuries, he robels against the vile horde which has not lived on it is continent long enough to speak its tongue? We could look forward to nothing more horrible than the success of these bostile hordes. If, like the Cessacks or Cammendes, they would be content to satisfy themselves with spoil and return to their native wilderness, we might regard with composure any loss of flocks and herds that brought relief from their polluting presence. But, to hear it boasted by the North that it intends to apportion our lands among these infidels, and substitute them for the purest condition of society that exists among civilized men, will tesuire our people with a determination to repel the invader or else escape the sight of his success by death on the batte field.

Yankee perildy has nothing worse than this—to bring the worst population of Burore to seek our lives, and then employ them to inhabit the wild-meas they purpose create.

The devastation of war—the abolition of alavery—the chains of a bondage which might be broken by resolute resistance, leave nothing so horrible to our mind as Virginians drives from their homes, while squalid savages roam in unrestricted license, the lords of their cherished heritage.

The valor of our troops and the constancy of our peo-

ple will never allow such a terrible consummation; but it may be well for any whose minds may have been excited by vain hopes from compromise and submission, to remember that the Goths and Vandals are here to draw interfer our lands and take possession of our country. Let

Fleyd Under a Shastow—An Appeal for Ald.

[From the Richmend Whig, April 26.]

GENERAL FLOYD.

A communication in this morning's Whig, warmly recommends the restoration to morning s Whig, warmly recommends the restoration to morive service of General Floyd. The writer is a gentleman whose opinions and associations in the past defend him from any suspicion of being actuated by personal motives or considerations in urging this course. He has had opportunities of witnessing General Floyd's efficiency, and he perfectly understands the temper of his troops, and of the people of the important section of the State in which General F. resides. We concur with our correspondent as to the importance of reinstating General Floyd. Indeed, we do not understand what the impediment is, since neither his superior officer nor the Investigating Committee of Congress have found anything censurable in his conduct. We trust that the President may find it compatible with his own sense of public duty at once to order him to the deld. This is no time for useful men to be idle. These remarks apply equally to General Pillow.

Hard on the Rebel Administration.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 1.]

It cannot be denied that the position of the confederacy is anything rather than desirable. Indeed, if any country core had a gloomy day it is our now. How the great optomities of the past have been improved, how the immense power of the South has been frittered and squandered away, and whither a persistence in the policy and principles which have brought mistortune on us will

A Wail Over Our Late Victory at New Orleans—Reported Sinking of the Rebel Battery Louisiann.

[From the Petersburg Express, April 28.]

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

We are at last authoritatively informed that this large and flourishing commercial emperium of the South has fallen into the hands of the Yankee Vandais, who by means of guideats and hay bales, accomplish on water

and fourishing commercial emporium of the South has fallen into the hands of the Yankee Vandais, who by means of gunboate and hay bales, accomplish on water what they can never do by land. We have thus far repeived very brief particulars, but they are enough to satisfy us that the city has been evacuated by our troops, and is now in possession of the enemy.

The gunboats succeeded in passing the forts, distant some sixty miles below New Orieans, at an early hour Fhursday morning, before or just about day dawn. We hear that they were completely savetoped in bales of hay the bales being first saturated with water, and thus proving an effectual barrier to both hot and solid shot. The garrisons at our forts fought gallantly for a week or more, but the vessels of the enemy were so numerous, and his passage could not longer be successfully opposed.

As soon as it was ascortained that the boats had passed the forts, the excitement in the city naturally became intone, but we are pleased to hear that General Lovell, who was in command, possessed complete control over his troops, and caused all his orders to be promptly executed. All the government stores were removed, as was also the ammunition. What hittle cotton and sugar remained were destroyed—the former by application of the torch, and the latter by the waters of the Mississippi. All the bullion in the tanks was secured, and on Friday night Gen. Lovell, at the head of his army, marched out, carrying all the small arms.

With the enemy's gunboats lying directly in range, the

bullion in the banks was secured; and on Friday night Gen. Lovell, at the head of his army, marched out, carrying all the small arms.

With the enemy's gunbats lying directly in range, the defence of New Orleans was of course out of the question. Such batterice as had been erected were constructed with reference to the approach of the enemy by another route, the forts already named being rollou upon to stop the progress of the enemy by the river. In regard to the tron-clad steamers about which we have heard so much, and which were so confidently relied upon to destroy the pratical craft of the enemy, should they succeed in passing the forts, we have many rumors, but nothing entirely reliable. It is said that the Mississippi was on the stocks, in an unfinished condition. She had not been launched, nor had any attempt been made to launch her. We have good reason to believe that she was entirely destroyed before our troops left.

The Louislania, mounting twenty-two guns, is said to have been sunce by the hours steep proved to heavy to be early managed. Her sides were pe pendicular—not angular like the Virginia—and therefore far lees capable of resisting the terribe fire of the enemy. As to the Lady Polic, the Manassas and other tron-dusk which have been at New Orleans, we know nothing. Rumor assigns them a position near Fort Pillow, where of course they could not have rendered any service m the defence of New Orleans.

It is usoless to disguise the fact that the fall of New

them a position near Fort Fillow, where of course they could not have rendered any service in the defence of New Orleans.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the fall of New Orleans is a severe blow, but we do not consider it at all irroparable, as some faint-hearted crockers would endeavor to make us believe. It is an utter impossibility to defend any city after the enemy has reached it with his formidable gunboats. Our battles with the enemy have to be fought in the interior, where we have always whipped him, and where, by the help of God, we hope to continue to thrash him. East of the Mississippi we have a country larger than any upon the European continuent, save Russia, and here we can never be subdued. But it will not do for any energy to be now relaxed, or for any man who is capable of bearing arms to stay as home. All must lend a helping hand, and a bold, decisive stroke may push the war into the enemy? country, and cause him to leave quickly every foot of Southern territory he new holds. In this way, and this only, can the war be now speedity brought to a close.

Rebel Growls at the Censorship Over the Press in Rebeldom.

If From the Petersburg Express, April 28.]
We do not see what is to be gained by concealment of Reiss which must necessarily be known sooner or later. A people that cannot bear to hear bot tillings about their affairs are miserably decisus in moral fortiseds. To deepend and despair under disasters is the very way to multiply and intensify them.

These remarks have been suggested by the information of the probable capture of New Orleans, an event which, a week ago, was considered as of impossible occurrence. For week and months we have beard mothing from that quarter but assurances that there was not the least danger of the enemy's succeeding in any attempt to get possession of the city. The fortifications were pronounced "impregnable," and the military force in and could be brought against it. Besides these reignees, we have more recently received intelligence that two enformed there are but four or two in the Massissippi valley. It is complianciate to commissions. We have been informed there are but four or two in the Mississippi valley. It is complianciate, to our fellow citizens, and muster into service a commany of this kind. Or young men before entering any other arm of the service should call upon him, learn his views and plan of operations, and what inducement he has to offer any to become attached to his command. We submit to our fallow citizens if it is anything but right to enter a fallow citizens if it is anything but right to enter the bears with the example of the enemy's more procular and the military force in and could be brought against it. Besides these reinances, we have more recently received intelligence that two enforces on the adjacent related to all one attributions of horses, money or cotton will be judiciously appropriated. Do not wait to be soil cited personally.

While Fort Pulsaki has fallen, and while our river batteries could retain a supplementary to our class the were and muster into service a commany of the kind.

While

were in readiness for the work they had to do. In view of these facts it seems to us absolutely incredible that the city can have been captured. But how many of our so called "impregnable" forts have successfully resisted an attack. We are suck of the word "impregnable," and hope that it will never again be paraded in descriptions of our defences, for hitherto it has served only to deceive us. There is not more than one fortress in the world to which it is truly applicable, and that is Gibraltar, against which the combined navies of France and Spain, after one of the most tremendous bombardments ever known, could not prevail.

The Herald the Great Military Strategist.

The Herald the Great Military Strategist.
Plans of the Enemy.

[From the Richmoni Whig, april 26.]
The opinion gains ground that these will not be a battle on the peninsinia after all. We copied an article yesterday from the New York Herald, which affected much surprise at the great preparations made at Yorktown to resist the advance of McClellan upon Richmond. This was no doubt intended for Southers readers—a shallow device to draw attention from the real designs of the chemy. The Herald is McClellan's organ, and it is not improbable that Bennett has been so far advised that is plana as to co operate with him to the extent of attempting to define us of the South by an editorial artifice. But her strategiess well not succeed. Neither our generals nor our people will be decived by them.

Surveillance of the Rebel Press.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, April 23.]

It has been deemed necessary to impose upon the press of this city a restriction that it publish nothing that could furnish the least information as to the movements of our army or of the enemy. It was deemed important that the arrival of General Price should not be mentioned, and that no aliasion should be made to the advance to this point of his command. We took occasion to show the absordity of this, in the fact that the stemp was apprized of the movement about the time it was conceived, much less effected. On the 2d inst. the New York Real and published that such a movement was being made, showing conclusively that our operations are watched with the utmost vigiance, and that the information acquired by the enemy is not derived from the newspapers.

We publish the following from the correspondence of the New Orleans Detta, to satisfy the authorities that their surveiliance over the press of this city is utterly abortive. The estrich that hides its head in the sand, and fancies itself concealed from the hunters, is not more deceived than are those who fetter the free expression of the press here, with the thousand channels of private communication. [The letter referred to has already been published in the Hexald.]

From Fort Pillow-Escape of Seven Sol-

(Correspondence of the Missouri Demograt.)
(Correspondence of the Missouri Demograt.)
(Cano, April 29, 1862.

Seven rofugees arrived to-day from Memphis. They report a had state of affairs there. Great dissatisfaction among the troops was evident. They were deserting every day and coming into our lines. Yesterday they were sent out as scouts by the commanding efficer of Fort Pillow, to secure all skifts or dig-outs that they might find, as it was reported that we had a lot of scouts out in skifts to gain information. When they got outside of their lines they obtained two dug-outs and immediately made to our fleet and gave themselves up to Commodors Foote.

They say if we had continued on our course down the river on the first day that we arrived at Fort Pillow we would have taken it without any sacrifice. They have only twenty-six guns mounted at the fort.

being given, the trigger that austained the drop was drawn, and it struck against the uprights with a loud sound. Owing to defective coston rope, the noose slipped, and Webster fell on his back to the ground. The half hung and partially stunned man was speedily raised and assisted up, and a new rope being ready, he was soon swinging in accordance with his soutence. This occurred at twenty-two minutes past eleven o'clock. Fifteen minutes later we left the ground, but the body was still suspended. He died in about one minute.

Webster, who had plenty of gold and Confederate States Treasury notes, gave it all to his wife the night before his execution. He was in the employment of one of the departments here as a letter carrier between this city and Maryland. It is said—how true we know not—that he used to take the letters received here to Washington, where they were copied, and the answers received were served in the same way, thus being used as evidence against the parties, as many of them have found to their cost—by subsequent arrest and incarcoration in Northern forts. Suspicion was first oxicited against the prisoner by the style of his evidence against thewis and Scully, and they let the cat out of the bag on him after their conviction. Mrs. Webster, who was arrested along with her hastond as a spy, is still at Castle Godwin, but will no doubt be sent out of the confederacy. Webster is the first man executed here as a spy. Perhaps it would have been better had the business been commenced at an earlier day.

General Wise and His Legion.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, April 23.]

Yesterday Gen. Wise addressed the men of the Sixtieth regiment Virginia Volunteers in a spirited and stirring speech of some minutes; duration. He states that his legion had been greatly reduced by the hard service they had seen. Some had been transferred from his command by Secretary of War Benjamin, and others had been captured by the enemy. But he was happy to say that he was again vigorously recruiting, and that his command would be greatly increased. The Secretary of War had, he said, assured him that the gallant Third would again be placed under his command. The General paid a merited compliment to his veteran troops for their bravery and uncomplaining endurance of every hardship and toil. He concluded by declaring that he had never retreated, except upon the order of his superior officer, and so help him God, he never would! The gallant old leader was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the end of his remarks three deafening cheers were given for Gen. Henry A. Wise with great earnestness.

were given for Gen. Henry A. Wise with great earnestness.

The Proposed Guerilla Warfare.

[From the Memphia Avalanche, April 23.]

The press in every part of the land is urging the organization of companies to engage in partisan warfare exclusively. As the enemy pushes his columns far into the interior, we must make it cost him so much that he will be deterred from coutnining his operations. If he send a provision train from one point to another he must send a small army to guard it or loss the larger part. Instead of squads he will have to send brigades for foraging. Not knowing when a troop of cavairy will sweep down upon him, capturing horses and mules, and destroying wagons, he will have to keep every point doubly guarded. But it will not do want for the enemy to get possession of the country before a few of these companies are organized. It is a fast despoint to suppose that the unarmed, disorganized population will rise en masse, and "get behind every tree and under every bush?" to fire upon a column marching upon the highway.

Those who will not risk their preclous lives in a well ordered battle will be the last to expose themselves in this doubly peritous service. Partisan warfare, especially, requires a cool head, strong arm and brave heart; but all those avail nothing without united and concerted action. But there must no but one head to plan what a hundred hands shall execute. Hence, in giving commissions to captains to raise companies of this kind, it is expressly stipulated that it shall be an independent company, unastached to any battalion or regiment. Important as is this arm of the service, it would not be best to have but few companies independent in their operations. Honce the War Department very judiciously grants but few of these commissions. We have been informed there are but four or five in the Mississippi valley, it is complimentary to our city—though but just—that one of these should be held by one of our fellow citizens. Captain K. E. Parter undoubtedly is commissioned to raise and m

anding to be either pleasant or profitable to them. Nor can they easily pass the river to the city; for while they may have boats that will be invulnerable to our balls, which is doubtful, yet the obstructions in the river, however easily removed by a quiet working party, will be very hard to move under the storm of shot, shall and grape that we can rain upon them from a dozen places.

Foreigners in Virginia.

Foreigners in Virginia.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

A law was passed by both branches of the Legislature, prohibiting the issue of licenses to sell any kind of merchandise to any foreign born citizens thun those who are naturalized. This is a measure long since necessary. There are numbers of the foreign born population in active business all over the State, who, upon a call for militia, have thrown themselves upon the protection of foreign Powers represented by consuls in the confederacy. This law, passed with so much unanimity by the Legislature, will bring these gentlemen to a realization of the truth of an old saw—'It is a bad rule that won't work both ways."

The Gunboat Mania in Texas.

[From the Galveston News.]

Whether we have the means to build iron-clad steam, each of the state may be somewhat doubtrul; but if railroad iron can be made to answer, we have the means. At all events, we have the means to construct substantial gunboats, and we have already stated that our Governor has the power, and will use it, to give the aid of the State towards two or three gunboats. We have all the necessary skill and materials at hand. We have also several very strong hulls of boats and good engines, and within sixty days two or three good gunboats with preper energy, might be in readiness.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1862. THE PERSS.

Mr. Tax Frox. (rep.) of N. J., presented a petition ask. ing equal privileges in the mails for certain news-

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate copies of all reports of the officers in command at the recent battles at Pittsburg Landing. Laid over.

THE BANKRUPT ACT. Mr. King, (rep.) of N. Y., presented petitions in favor of a bankrupt act.

PASSAGE OF THE HOMESTRAD BILL. The Homestead bill was then taken up, the question be ing on Mr. Carlile's amendment.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 11, nays 28. The amendment was rejected by yeas 13, mays 25.
The bill was then passed by yeas 33, nays 7.
YEAS—Me-87s, Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowau, Dixon, Doollittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimer, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lanc of Ind., Lanc of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Samner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wikinson, Wilson of Mass, Wilson of Mo, Wright, Nays—Messra Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury and Willey.

would not so readily pronounce this amendment unconstitutional. He contended that slavery was the real cause, and we could punish the rebels more by taking their slaves than in any other way; and he believed we had the constitutional power to free the slaves of every robel. He believed the whole free people would vote for such a bill. He thought it was a duty we owed to the nation and to humanity to strike down the power of slavery, so as to secure future peace and sarety. It was an opportunity which comes to nations once in ages, and ought not to be neglected. If Congress neglected its duty in this respect, he believed the same leaders of this rebellion would come back to these chambers to shake their bloody hands in our faces. He warned the Senate not to underrate the power of slavery.

Mr. Halt said the Senator need not argue about the moral or evil strength of the slave power. He felt it more than the Senator from Massachusetts ever did. He had the slave power send a message from this city to the Democratic Convention in his State to reconsider his momination to Congress, and the democratic party nominated another man. He knew all about the strength of the slave power. If, in our zeal against slavery, the Senate infringed on the constitution, we would, in the language of the Senator from Vormon (Mr. Collamer), make our institutions a failure. The early antistavery people adhered strictly to the doctrine of non-interference with slavery in the States. The democratic and whig parties were destroyed for want of fidelity, and the republican party sprang up, and he did not want written on their tombstone, "The party that split on the rock of its prodecessors." If there was anything the republican party had declared early and late, it was fidelity to the constitution, and he wanted the constitution still left atter the robellion was over.

Mr. Harais, (rep.) of N. Y., said he had voted the other day against a reference to the committee, composed party of enemies to the bill; but he thought now, after so long a di

of the leaders of the accurred robellion as too sweeping. If the bill went to a committee it would come back a sort of milk and water concern, shorn of all force and strength.

Mr. Semmer. (rep.) of Mass., said he differed from the Senator from Ohio, and thought that the time had now come for a reference of these measures to a special committee. We had more than a dozen bills on the table; some of them from those opposed to the measure, but eithers from friends. He believed the principle was safe if it did go to the committee.

Mr. Clark said on no measure had we given so much careful thought. He did not make the motion with any idea of frenouncing the principle of confiscation. He wanded an efficient confiscation bill; but, at the same time, he wanted it in accordance with the constitution, and he believed that it could be done.

Mr. The Evex, (rep.) of N. J., said that although he had agreed to the bill reported from the committee, he did not feel himself bound to every letter of the bill. He was in favor of a confiscation bill, and he might say that, without his vote, the present bill would not have been reported from the committee. He should vote against its reference.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. L., said he should vote for its reference, because he thought that now a bill could be speedily reported that would meet the views of the Senate.

Mr. TRUBBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said he should not vote for its reference; but hoped a good bill might be passed, even though it want to the committee; but he thought the tendancy would be to dilute the bill down so as to become harmless. It saddened him beyond measure to see the same course pursued even at this hour, which led us into this war, even after a year of devostation and bloodshed. He asked if it was not time that we took counsel of jodgment, and stop saking how the rebels feel? At the commenteement a single regiment at Charleston might have stopped the war, but nothing was done because of being afraid of hurting the feelings of robes and traitors. It was idle to

Committee on Finance, reported the rax bill, with amendments.

Mr. McDougasti, (opp.) of Cal., said there had not been
active manimity in the Committee on Finance on the
proposed amendments of the committee. He offered a
substitute for the bill as reported, embodying the views
of the Board of Trade of Boston and the Chamber of Commerce of New York on the subject of taxation.

Mr. Stance moved that three thousand extra copies of
the bill and amendment be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. Simmons, (rep.) of R. I., also expressed dissent from some of the features of the bill as reported.
The consideration of the Confiscation bill was resumed.
Mr. Collambs, (rep.) of Vt., at some length defended his bill. He contended that we could not, under the constitution, punish before conviction, but that we had power to provide further punishment for treason on conviction.

power to provide further punishment for treason on conviction.

Mr. Pessender said he had said nothing on this measure, for he had been constantly occupied for days, and and sometimes nights, on the Tax bill. He had been unable to listen to most of the dobates yet he had been set down by the Senator from librois as unfriendly to the measure because he happened to vote for its reference. He knew it was a vory important measure, and knew there were various epinions among his own political friends, and therefore voted for the reference, and did not know who made the motion for reference, and all did not know who made the motion for reference. He was in favor of confiscating the property of rebels, and had been from the beginning, according to the constitution, and not further; and he thought it best to refer the subject to a committee for investigation.

Mr. TRUMARLI, disclaimed any idea of pointing out any Sonator. He replied to some remarks made by a Senator, and said he supposed he was not in favor of confication. He supposed so from the vote hegave. He was glad if the Senator was in favor of confiscation.

On the suggestion of Mr. Wisson, of Mass., Mr. Clark modified his motion so as to make the number of the committee nine.

Mr. Covay. (ren.) of Pa. denied that he was the next

committee nine.

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., denied that he was the enemy of confiscation. He thought he was the very Ajan Telemon of confiscation.

Mr. Clark's motion to refer was then carried, by the following vote:—

Ygas—Messra Anthony, Browning, Clark, Cowsh, Colla-mer, Davia, Dodittle, Fassenden, Foot. Foster, Harris, Hen-derson Howe, Kennedy, NcDougall, Morris, Powell, Sauls-bury, Silamons, Starke, Bunner, Willey, Wilson of Mass, Wilson of Mo.—24. Nars—Messra, Chandler, Dixon, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Kinz, Dane of Ind., Lane of Kausts, Fosteroy, Sherman, Ten Eyek, Trambull, Wade, Wright—14. The Senate went into executive sension, and on the

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1862. Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill appropriating \$2,500 for indemnification to the owners and officers of the Spanish bark Providence, illegally detained by the blockade.

Mr. Colrax, (rep.) of Ind., by unanimous consent, i troduced a bid to punish frauds on the government which provides that all persons engaged in supplies of any kind for any department of the govern ment, by contract or otherwise, or performing any ser vice therefor, who shall be found guilty of fraud in any United States court, and all accessories thereto, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months or more than ton years, and a fine not exceeding double the amount of the fraud; and all officers are required when frauds are discovered to institute a suit. Referred to

one mathemation. When they not contained on the finding man to our fleets and growth themselves up to Commodors Food.

The bill were had continued on our course down the received the first of the first of a first place of the first of the side of the road, &c., &c. The rails and all other iron used shall be of American manufacture, &c., &c. Whomever forty consecutive miles of the road shall be constructed patents shall be issued for the lands, as well as bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per centum per annum interest, payable seeming of which the company is to give a lien upon the road, the government at all times to have the preference for the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies and public stores at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service, and all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. The company may also pay the linited states wholly or in part in the same or other bonds, Treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States, to be allowed at par; and after the road is completed, until the bonds and interest are paid, at least five per cent of the net carnings of said road may be annually applied to the payment thereof. The company is to locate, within two years after the passage of this act, the general route. In fixing the points of connection of the main trunk with eastern connections it shall be fixed at the most practicable point for the construction of the loward and Missouri branches. The line of railroad and telegraph shall commence at the 102d meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, at the termination of the Leavenworth, Pawme and Western Railroad and telegraph line, to connect therewith, as the act provides; thence running westerly, upon the most direct central and practicable route, through the territory of the Unit

Wicklife, Woodruff.

THE VIRGINIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Dawes called up the Virginia contested election case, and gave his reasons why the House should adopt the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject of the memorial of Joseph Segar, asking admission to a seat in the House as Representative from the First Congressional District of Virginia.

Segar, asking admission to a seat in the House as Representative from the First Congressional District of Virginia.

During the remarks of Mr. Dawes, the proceedings were interrupted by the reading of a copy of a despatch from General McClellan.

Mr. Wickliffs. (Union) of Ky., said he had been pained, during the fore part of this session, and almost during the whole of it at the whispers of combinations with a view to disturbing the position of Gen. McClellan. He (Mr. Wickliffs) did not know General McClellan personally, but had great confidence in him from the reputation given him from various sources. He felt satisfied with him. He (Mr. Wickliffs) rose more to appeal to those gantlemen who have been disposed to find fault with him, and to have him removed from his command, to let him sione, than to pass a compliment or encomium upon him. He (Mr. Wickliffs) hoped he would not hear any more whispers that General McClellan should be removed from his command.

Mr. Noell., (opp.) of Mo., offered a resolution, which was adopted by twenty-four majority, that Mr. Segar be admitted to a seat.

Mr. Sagar then qualified by taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Wammurker, (rep.) of Ill., obtaining consent, made a personal explanation, briefly referring to aspecch made by him in windication of the report of the Committee on Government, Contracts. He said that the remarks made by him on that occasion with reference to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling) were unparliamentary, out of orar, and unjust to the gentleman and the House, and he trasted that both would forget they were ever made.

Mr. Roscow Conkano (rep.), of N. Y., said he was

wer made.

Mr. Roscow Converso (rep.), of N. Y., said he was glad the gentleman (Mr. Wasiburne) had, on reflection, characterized as unjust the remarks to which the House had insteased. Without expressing assent or discent from that opinion, he (Mr. Casking) would content himself with the statement that it warmth of discussion had led

him (Mr. Conkling) to do violence to the prepriety of this House, or to wound the feelings of any member, he (Mr. Conkling) regretted it.

The House then took up the Nebra-ka contested election cuse. Two reports had been presented, one by Mr. Fawes, from the majority of the Committee on Elections, declaring Samuel G. Dailey the sitting delegate, and the other by Mr. Veochees, from the minerity of the committee, declaring J. Sterling Morton catif ed to the seat.

Mr. Dawns claimed that Mr. Dailey was elected by 150 majority.

Mr. Vooltings, (opp.) of Ind., argued that Mr. Dailey had held him seat for nearly a year on the basis of an inlegal and fraudulent certificate, especially in regard to the great seaf.

Without disposing of the question the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

our Key West Correspondence.

KET WEST, April 22, 1862.
Accident on Board the Pensacola—Safety of the New Len don-Her Operations in Connection with the John P Jackson—Capture of the Steamer Fletcher, with Cargo of Spirits of Turpentine—Capture of the Steamer Florida by a Boat Expedition from the United States Bark Pursus— Particulars-The Gulf Blockade-Captures by the Kanamha-More Cotton-Gallant Affair of the Montgomery at Corpus Christi-Purther Particulars Relative to the Plorida-Arrival of the United States Barks Pursuit and Amanda—Reception of the News of the Great Victory at Corinth—Salutes from the Nia ara, Fort Taylor and the Barracks—Decorations, de.—List of Officers of the Pursui'-Vessels-of-War in the Harbor-Lecation of Eastern Gulf Blockeding Squadron—The Florida Goes to Phila delphia—Harrison, Her Pilet, Appointed Master's Mate-

Arrival of Steamers R. R. Cuyler an I Kensington, &c.
The Connecticut arrived last evening, and her news although not of the exciting character anticipated, i very interesting. The HERALD's correspondents on the Mississippi river and Ship Island have no doubt given all particulars of events occurring in their respective de partments. For that reason I will not mention them.

A serious accident occurred on board the Pensacola while heaving over the bar of the Mississippi river; a hawser parted from excessive strain, whereby two mo: were killed outright and Acting Master Robinson and four men badly hart. Mr. Robinson experienced a compound fracture of the leg in the region of the ankle joint, and is fortunate if he escapes without amputation. He goes North in the Connecticut. I conversed with him this morning, and found him, although suffering from his in jury, extremely good natured, regretting only his inability to be with his brother officers in the operations of the

From Ship Island we hear that the New London has not boon captured, as was reported in the New Orleans Delta of the 27th ult .: on the contrary, her commander, Lieut Read, has, in company with the John P. Jackson, suc consfully engaged and driven off four rebel gunboats, two of them iron-clad; besides which she had, alone, captured the rebel steamer Fletcher, from Mobile, while attempting to pass through Mississippi Sound, with a cargo of turpentine valued at \$200,000. The Fletcher ha been turned over to General Butler, and her cargo will be sent North for sale.

From the Department of Key West, to which your correspondent is attached, we have news of the capture of the rebel steamer Florida by the United States bark Pursuit. The Florida was built in New York for the trade between Apalachicola and New Orleans. She is one of the steamers that made their escape from Pass al'Outre at the same time with the Magnelia, and succeed ed in reaching Havana in safety. On her roturn trip she ran into St. Andrew's Bay, landing her cargo in safety, and was loading for another run to Cuba when captured. Her capture reflects the greatest credit on the com-mander, officers and crew of the Pursuit, for It was managed without loss of life or injury to either vessel. It appears that the commander of the Pursuit, on learning that the Florida was in St. Audrew's Bay, quietly organized an expedition composed of only three bosts and twenty-five men, and sent them to under cover of the night. They succeeded in boarding her, finding her captain and chief mate schore, and al others on board asleep. They were aroused, of course. and her engineers compelled, although they appeared willing enough without compulsion, to got up steam and take the vessel out, which was safely accomplished. She had on board, when captured, two hundred and eleven bales of cotton; and a sloop was also taken, alongside of her, with twenty-five bales on board, making in all two bundred and thirty-six bales of cotton. The Florida ar rived here on the 18th instant. She is a propeller about eight hundred tons, in perfect order, and one of the most beautiful vessels I have over seen in these waters, and will make a most valuable acquisition to the eastern division of the Gulf squadron, for she is of very great arvision of the our squaron, for she is of very great speed, in perfect order, and can be litted out here, and sent to see as a cruiser, without any additional expense to the government. Her capture is, without doubt, one of the most important, as well as one of the most bril-liant, affairs that has occurred in the Gulf during the pre-

sant war.

I have been led to suppose, from the numerous arrivals of rebel vessels during the past two weeks, that semething was again wrong with the blockade in the full; and I hear since the Connecticut's arrival, that my fears were well founded. It appears that nearly every effective steemer has been withdrawn from the portion the wastern division of the Gulf squadron, and saling vessels substituted. The latter are of no use whatever; this see, j one knows; consequently he blockade of the ports referred to is not now effective, and can be broken with impunity. The Kanawha, steam gun boat, capured a short time since three wassels coming out of Moble, with seven hundred and infry bales of couton on beard, and one vessel going in with a file cargo from Havana. Apart from those and the Hana's capture, we have none others to record, while we have none others to record, while we have a capture, we have none others to record, while we have a capture, we have none of the reasons before mentioned. They are most useful to the enemy, and they know it, and laugh at us for being so accommodating as to per mit them to return. We are suitered not proclaims on this account, and when foreign interference proclaims on this account, and when foreign interference proclaims on the connecticut he landed here several men, who, after being captured by the rebein when in vessels belonging to this place, join their forces to operate against us, and now, being tired to such work, desert, and seek again the protection of the lag thy have abused. Some of these men bore exceedingly had characte s when they rosited here, and it is not to suppose dithey have improved by their service in the rebeit army. It is to be regretied they are improved by their service in the rebeit army. It is to be regretied they are improved by their service in the rebeit army. It is to be regretied the service in the rebeit army, it is to be regretied the service in the rebeit army, it is to be regretied the service politicly good of the his lander. The uniform

On the 19th instant I visited the prize steamer Florida and from Acting Master Lewis, her present commander

ing particulars regarding her capture.

The bark Pursuit was at anchor in St. Joseph's Bay a the time of the organization of the expedition for the capture of the Florida. The expedition consisted of three boats, having in them thirty-one men. The officers were Acting Musters Lewis and Hamlin and Master's Mate Barry, Mr. Lewis, the executive officer of the Pursuit, being in command of the expedition. They left St. Jo seph's Bay on the 4th instant and pulled twenty nye miles to St. Andrew's Bay. The first night they remained on the beach; the next day they captured a

sloop called the Lafayette, loaded with cotton and bound to Havana. The captain of this sloop proved to be strong Union man, and after his capture willingly volun. teered to pilot the expedition to where the Florida was lying. As soon as it became dark they shoved off and pulled thirty miles to the steamer's anchorage, and ar rived alongside of her at three o'clock the following morning. She was bearded on the port bow and star getting on board through a bow port and others over the rail. The only resistance made was a pistol shot fired at Mr. L. wis, the ball striking him on the head, just over the right eye, tearing up the scalp for a distance of over three inches, and, without materially injuring the skull, pass ing out. His escape was a most miraculous one, the pistol being fired so close to his face that his eyebrows were singed, and his forehead, nose and right eye filled with particles of the powder. The wound is now heat ing rapidly, and will soon be well, although it will leave a large but most honorable scar.

As soon as the prize wastelt to be secure, arrangements were made for getting under weigh. The Second and Third Engineers were promised by Mr. Lewis the sum of five hundred do lars each if they would act in their proper capacity without giving trouble, and the same amount was offered to the captain of the sloop if he would pilot her out. This was agreed to on their partand, besides this, the remaining part of the officers and crow vounteered to assist in working the vessel; and what is most singular, they all took the cost of allegiance to the United Stat's, being evidently pleased at the opportunity of doing so. When they first started the vessel grounded, but was gotten off by throwing overboard thirty bales of roten. After getting down the bay they were composed to anchor make or the bar on account of a gale blowing from the southeast, which prevented their crossing. When at smoot entirely out of provisions, it was demand to be shown by a female on the beach in front of St. Andrew's town. As they were almost entirely out of provisions, it was demand to send a beat to try and procure some, the captain of the sloop volunteering to accompany the party. The prize sloop was morred about fifty yards from the beach, and, leaving one man in her, the rest started for shore, who to hey were received by the female above mentioned, and by her escorted to her house. They had beach behind the sand hills. He at once gave the starm, when the party on share inmediately re-embacked, and had reached a distance of about their ty yards from the beach when a voiley was poured into them from about fifty rises, and quickly repeated, instantly killing one man and wonding two others, besides Master's Mate Barry. The fire was promptly returned, and in a most vigo cost manear, by our party. The fight was a determined one while it is sted, reflecting great credit on all participating in it. The party then returned to the steamer, when they opened dire on the town from a small rifled cannon which they had breight with them, and which had been presented to the Pursuit by Mose Taylor, Esq., of were made for getting under weigh. The Second and Third Engineers were promised by Mr. Lewis the sum of

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNGER,
Samuel Lawrence, soaman, instantly killed,
Acting Master E. Lowis, would of scalp.
Master's Mate J. H. Barry, shot through the right wrist; doing weil.

James Fury, seaman, shot in the groin and leg; doing

Jacob E. Went, seaman, shot in the groin; doing woil.

— Harrison, volunteer pilot, shot in the hand.

The commander of the expeciation speaks in the most flattering terms of Master shate harry and seaman James Fury, both of whom, nithough badly wounded and unable to take active part, continued to load the muskets for the others. Of the pilot, whose name is Harrison, and a native of Philadelphia, although for a long time resident at the South, he desires particularly to mention his determined bravery. He fought like a tiger, killed one of the enemy, was slightly wounded, and was equal to any during the emergency. He mentions all in the most flattering terms, and calls particular attention to the second in command, Acting Master randin, who readered most important services during the entire affair.

Mr. Hamin is a native of St. Marks, Florida, and was compelled to leave his home because he was a Unionist. I trust the government may take particular notice of the use. "Jack." behaved as usual, brave and enduring the the last, and, although work out with hunger and fatigue, never utto-ea a marmur; on the contrary, they were as scalous at the last as when they first left the stormer like the Florida would have been the reward.

It appears that two parties of men freen the Florida.

The names of the two engineers and mate who volun-teered their services, and afterwards took the eath of allegiance, are:—
R. A. Davidson, native of Philadelphia, Second En-H. A. Jones, native of New York, Third Engineer.

H. A. Jones, native of New York, Third Engineer.

— Beacen, English, Mate.

This affair has, on the whole, proved to be one of the best organized and carried out expeditions that we have had during the war. It was a most hazardous project, as will be seen by reading the account of it, but was very galiantly brought to a successful termination. Every one will acknowledge that the officers and men are entitled to all the praise that can be bestowed upon them; and those who have been wounded can at all times point to their scars as maving been honorably received. What appears to me the mest singular part of it, and the only drawback to the whole affair, is that while three boats proceeded nearly sixty miles on an expedition of the most dangeous character, the ship tiesy belonged to never moved from her anchorage to support them, although they were absent six days, and had only taken with them three days rations. One piece of info mation received from the crow of the Florida is of a truly satisfactory character. rations. One piece of info mation received from the crow of the Florida is of a truly satisfactory character. viz: that on the day the Magnoia was chased and captured, only two other steamers escaped from the a-loutre, viz: the Florida and Vanderollt, the Tennessee having turned back. Of these two the Florida has been captured, and the Vanderbilt foundered at sea. So the New Orleans speculation has turned out most disastrous after al.

ire, viz: the Forda and Vandero. It, the Teanessee having turned back. Of these two the Florida has been captured, and the Vanderbilt foundered at sea. So the New Orleans speculation has turned out mest disastrous after al.

The United States bark Amanda arrived instevening from Hampton Roads, and the bark Pursuit this morning from the Gulf. By the Amanda we have a Baltimore paper of the 9th inst., giving us the news of the glorious victory of our army near Corinth. By the Consecticut we had received a Mobile paper of the 8th; giving us the news of the first day's fight, in which they claimed a great victory, and the capture of two thousand prisoners, among them General Prentiss, and acknowledging the death of General Johnston. This news threw gloom over the loyal community of the place and made access go almost mad with joy, but when the Amanda arrived with the news of the renewal of the fight on the 7th lust, after our army was reinforced, it was amuning to witness the reaction. To day we have had every Stars and Stripes flying that could be raised, even of those who would not hoist them until politely requested to do so by the Provost Marshal. At len o'cock this morning a salute of thirty-four guns was fired from the barrack by the light battery, another of the same number from Fort Taylor, and at one P. M. a same of twenty-one guns was fired by the Nigara, while every ship in the barbor was gayly decorated with bunting. Factoom of red, white and blue bunting were stretched across the street from the store of Messra. C. & E. Howe to the Russell House, which presented a very besutiful appearance. Altogether we had a glorious display of loyaity, although I am norry to say some of it was very much forced, and was shown with exceeding bud grace. We are now twenty-one days without a mail, and no signs of the Rhote Island yet. We shall have one, I suppose, on Tuesday by the Roanoke; but a day now to wait is an age. I am afraid to speak on the subject of a direct mail to this place, for I always lose my temper. Our

The United States steamer R. R. Cuyler and the steamer Kensington arrived on the 20th—the former from a cruise and the latter from Port Royal-bringing us the news of the fall of Fort Pulaski and the second attempt of the Merrimac. We also have by her a Herand of the 7th and

9th inst. Most wolcome they were.

I beg to correct, before closing this letter, the statement of your correspondent, made in a letter dated Febru. ary 26, 1862, on board the prize steamer Magnelia, of Ship Island. He states that the machinery of the Magnoin was repaired by the Chief Engineer of the Hartford.
This is a great mistake. The entire credit is due to Mr.
Long, Chief Engineer of the Niagara, who alone made the